

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 52

July 29, 1937

No. 22

Important Announcement to Southern Weavers



EVERCELE TEMPLE ROLLS are the most successful temples being used today in the Silk and Rayon Divisions of the Textile Industry. They are made from the Goodrich product, Koroseal, and in their manufacture certain patented mechanical characteristics are incorporated which result in more efficient operation and longer life than is obtained from other temple rolls made of the same material. The Evercele Temple Rolls are impervious to the action of acetic acid, and their resistance to abrasion is unequalled by any roll on the market today. As of August first the established uniform price of these Evercele Temple Rolls (as well as of all temple rolls manufactured from Koroseal) will be 35c.

EVERLASTIC TEMPLE ROLLS are markedly successful in certain divisions of the Rayon and Silk Weaving Industry. The basic ingredient in the composition of these rolls is the DuPont product, Neoprene, and the composition itself is a patented one. Use of Everlastic Temples is particularly recommended for delicate weaves and specialty fabrics because the unusual resiliency of the rolls makes them ideal for this work. Their firm but gentle grip will not only prevent injury to silk and rayon goods but will also eliminate damage to the selvage. The established price on these Everlastic Temple Rolls is 20c.

+

TEMPLE ROLL AGENTS

Northern:

American Supply Company
78 Fountain St.
Providence, R. I.

Southern:

M. Bradford Hodges
P. O. Box 752
Atlanta, Ga.

+

ROGER W. CUTLER

141 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.
Tel. Liberty 6700

Woodside Building
Greenville, S. C.
Tel. Greenville 3775

PERKINS
NO
CALENDER CAN BE BETTER
THAN THE ROLLS
IN IT
HOLYOKE



The superior finishing qualities of Perkins Calender Rolls are the natural result of the broadest experience in this highly specialized field of manufacture.

Perkins refills and remakes include the rolls of any manufacture, domestic or foreign, for any application in the textile industry.

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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Prospective Farm Income

A Letter of W. D. Anderson, President of Bibb Mfg. Co., to His Customers

THE significance of the Washington news dispatch from the pen of the Farm Editor of the Associated Press, which is reproduced below, will be apparent to any student of business trends:

By PAUL D. SHOEMAKER
(Associated Press Farm Editor)

Washington, July 18. (A.P.)—More dollars are rolling into the farmer's pockets this year than in any year since 1929.

Department of Agriculture economists delved into statistics today and calculated that the 1937 cash income of farmers would be around nine and one-half billion dollars.

This will be almost one and one-half billion more than they got in 1936 and more than twice the cash they received in 1932, when their products brought them \$4,377,000,000, the smallest sum in years.

During the first five months of this year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported total cash income, including government payments, at \$3,202,000,000, an increase of 21 per cent over same period last year.

Farmers appear to be in a particularly advantageous position, with good demand for practically all their production and prices of some commodities showing upward tendencies.

Many experts believe the indicated corn crop of 2,571,851,000 bushels, biggest since 1932, and almost a billion bushels more than 1936, undoubtedly will force corn prices down from present levels. The volume of cash corn sold, however, is relatively small and since most of the corn is fed to livestock, the money for it comes back to the farmer when he sells his steers, swine and other meat animals.

While it appears likely less livestock will be marketed during the remainder of this year than in the same period last year, higher prices are expected to offset any loss of cash income from this source.

One of the factors in the general increase of cash income has been the increase in 16 Southern States of money derived from sale of livestock sales in these States during the first five months of this year were greater by \$28,669,000 than the same period of 1936, indicating certain farmers in this area are breaking away from dependence on cotton and corn.

The farmers and that great mass of our population that is immediately associated with them, both together totalling well over 50,000,000 people, are the best buyers we have of the things produced in this country. This is true because the farmer and his crowd buy everything—consumer goods on through to heavy capital goods. The farmer runs the gamut when he goes to buy.

That other great group coming next to the farmer in volume of consumption—the working man and his family—runs more to the purchase of consumer goods. And, except for the workers in the strike areas, the situation in this group is not second to that of the farmer group, since both employment and payrolls are on the increase and are at levels that furnish most unusual buying power.

When you can get both these great groups of consumers of American-made goods in high gear, as they are today, you have the making of a real boom in business.

When you can add to the consuming power of these two powerful groups an acceleration in the expenditures of the almost forgotten man—the investor—you are hitching together a team of buyers and consumers of American-grown and American-made products that can easily draw this nation into a place of business prosperity the like of which we have not experienced since the great boom of 1928-1929.

When we think of great business activity, our mind unconsciously goes back to 1929 as the period of our greatest prosperity. However, it occurs to me that we now have a situation in the making that offers brighter prospects than the situation in 1929 afforded. I say this because the road to prosperity which we are building today is on a firmer and surer foundation. In 1929, too, much was dependent on foreign buying with money which we were lending to them, and too much of the buying of our own people was the product of debt. Too much of the prosperity of that day was a dream that did not come true.

In assessing conditions today, it must, of course, be admitted that we are forced to borrow a bit from the future to insure the permanency of the present situation with all its potentialities. We must assume that we will soon see a beginning in reduction in Government spending. We must assume a return to peace in the ranks of labor. We must assume the ascendancy of Constitutional Government in this country.

In the light of the more recent developments in Washington and elsewhere, all these assumptions seem fairly reasonable.

With farm income headed toward record-breaking figures, with employment and cash payrolls running far ahead of last year, with investors realizing larger returns on their holdings of securities, it seems easy to predict an upturn in business for the approaching Fall season and on into 1938 that will be of greater proportions than the

improvement experienced in the Fall and Winter of 1936 and the Spring of this year.

In addition to the factors already mentioned which will contribute to this improvement in business, there are others that can be mentioned. We had in May the first favorable trade balance for this year, our exports for that month being 44 per cent higher than for May, 1936. Construction awards in 37 States during the second quarter of this year approximated 830 millions of dollars, a gain of 22 per cent over the corresponding period in 1936. Residential contracts increased 50 per cent in the first half of 1937 over the same period in 1936 and established a new recovery record. Privately financed projects are rising steadily in comparison with the total. In 1936, privately financed building exceeded publicly financed building for the first time since the beginning of the depression, yet in the first five months of this year privately financed contracts surpassed publicly financed contracts by 84 per cent. The business of the chemical industry is running 20 to 25 per cent ahead of last year, the development of new lines and of new products being largely responsible for this increase. Loadings of bituminous coal to the end of June showed an increase of 28 per cent over the corresponding 1936 period. It seems likely that within the next few months the installation of new telephones will completely wipe out the depression losses and establish a new high for the number of telephone in service in the United States. Shoe production in 1936 surpassed the 1929 record, yet in the first half of 1937 production is 40,000,000 pairs greater than in the same period in 1936. The rubber companies are reporting an increase in the sales of mechanical rubber goods, always a very definite indication of improvements in all industrial lines. The meat packers are experiencing a good year, and it is common knowledge that improvement in the steel business of the country is tremendous and with a corresponding increase in earnings.

The gains in cotton textiles have furnished the brightest spot in the record of all business, not alone in this country, but throughout the world as well.

All of us in the textile business begin at this time of the year to speculate as to the size of the cotton crop and the probable price it will bring when the movement gets under way. It is almost impossible to reach a conclusion that is satisfactory, since the cotton crop is not safely made in this country until well toward the end of August, and since the demand for cotton is quite as important as the supply, and since the demand depends on business conditions throughout the world, as well as the production of cotton outside of the United States.

The best that any one can do in this matter is to take account of the fundamental factors involved in the situation and make the most intelligent use that is possible of the conclusions that may be reached, bearing in mind that the price of cotton goods does not always follow closely the price of cotton.

The reports from over the belt testify that we have a wonderful crop in prospect. The plant is well advanced in growth, the fields are unusually clean and well cultivated, and every prospect pleases. The Government places the increase in acreage, as compared with last year, at 10.4 per cent.

If we have average abandonment and the yield per acre

equals the average of the past five years, a crop of 13,506,000 bales is indicated, as compared with a crop last year of 12,399,000 bales.

Such an increase will probably be needed, since the quality of the American crop is steadily improving and will, therefore, be in greater demand, and since the world consumption of cotton is running to unprecedented figures. The indications now are that the consumption of cotton in this country will approximate 8,000,000 bales for the season and our exports will approximate 5,500,000. This total of approximately 13,500,000 bales of American cotton going into consumption this year just about equals the indicated new crop as calculated above, and takes no account of any increase in consumption next year.

While it is true that the production of cotton in other parts of the world seems also headed for higher levels, it must be borne in mind that the consumption of cotton we are having throughout the world this year is far beyond any previous record, the indications now being that the total will run to approximately 31,000,000 bales. This compares with a total world consumption last year of 27,729,000 bales, which was the record up to that time. It compares with an average world consumption for the last eight years of 25,907,620 bales.

As pointed out once before, the textile business is leading the world out of the depression and no one figuring on the future of cotton should overlook Mr. Will Clayton's recent prediction that within ten years or less we will reach a world consumption of 35,000,000 bales of cotton.

The prospect of a 13½ or 14 million bale crop of cotton holds no terrors for me, and I do not see why any one should be disturbed about it. It is altogether possible that cotton may sell at prices somewhat lower than today, particularly so if nothing unfavorable should happen to the growing crop. On the other hand, if we should have three to four weeks of cloudy, showery weather over the belt, the boll weevil, which is reported to be present everywhere, could easily eat up 2,000,000 bales of the crop.

If I were a buyer of goods, I would not permit my buying policy to be too greatly influenced by the prospect of materially lower prices of cotton.

The recent slump in the prices of textiles has not been justified by the fundamental conditions in the industry, statistically or otherwise, and the downward swing has, as is usual, carried us too low, so that we are now to a point where the mills are without any reasonable margin of profit in staple goods.

While buying in primary markets has slackened during the past few months, the distribution of goods over the counter has gone on at a splendid rate. As a consequence, there is no accumulated stock of textiles anywhere along the line that is of sufficient importance to create any market difficulties.

Another factor in the situation which has not been fully felt is the constant increase in the cost of producing goods in the mills throughout the country. Prices have not yet felt the full impact of these increases and very few mills have so far figured the effect on their prices of the wages and hours legislation now pending in the Congress, in case it should be enacted into law before the Summer is over.

(Continued on Page 26)



Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

How Many Yards?

Editor:

We have received an order for a half million yards of cloth made of No. 10s warp yarn.

There will be 1,176 ends in each loom warp, including selvage ends.

I figure the contraction in the warp yarn to be 5.3 per cent.

What per cent of waste and seconds should I have from the time the yarn leaves the spinning frame until the cloth is baled?

How many yards of warp yarn ought I to make?

"MANAGER."

Another Reply To "Harness"

Editor:

"Harness:" To find the number of eyes on each harness (eyes to the inch) drawn two ends per dent on a plain weave, find the number of dents to the inch in the reed and that will be the number of eyes per inch on each harness.

Thus: $64 - 1 = 63$. $63 \div 2 = 31.5$. $31.5 \times .95 = 29.92$ or 29.9 number of dents to the inch in the reed, which is also the number of eyes per inch on each harness.

"BEENTHERE."

Too High Breakage On Warper

Editor:

I am having a great deal of trouble with excessive breakage on my open creel warpers. It is a Saco-Lowell warper running about 400 yards per minute from Foster Winder cones on 8s two-ply yarn. Repeated checks have shown that the breakage comes immediately after the knot where it is tied on the winder, but investigation there has shown no reason for the breakage at that point. Would appreciate any help on this, as I need the production from this machine and am not getting it.

"SPINNER."

Reply To "Troubled"

(How To Prevent Oil Spots?)

Editor:

Dear Mr. "Troubled:" The best way to prevent oil coming in contact with the ends of the roll of cloth is to put

only sufficient oil in the sand roll bearings to prevent them becoming dry. But as you now have too much, stop oiling the bearings for two or three weeks.

Have your cloth doffers wipe off all the oil on the cloth roller and stands. Also as much of the end of the sand roll and the bearing as he can reach, and have him do this every time he takes off a roll of cloth.

After all oil has ceased coming down, use only a few drops in each bearing once a week, and you will be troubled no more with that.

"BEENTHERE."

Replies To "Manager"

(What To Do With Carder? July 15th Issue)

(Due to the large number of replies to "Manager's" question in the July 15th issue it is impossible to print them all. A few of the remarks aimed at "Manager" are listed here.—Editor.)

You have no business being manager if you don't know any more than that!

JOHN.

I would suggest that you raise the carder's pay.

"LEARNER."

We would suggest that he fire himself and promote the carder.

CARD ROOM SWEEPERS.

Would suggest that you keep your carder and consider him a good one.

"SPINNER."

And you call yourself a manager.—Phooey!

R. C.

With a brain like that you ought to stay out of the card room.

"CARD."

Correct Solution— $1.169 \times 1.126 \times 1.072 = 1.411$.

$101.5 \div 1.411 = 71.93$ cyl. draft.

Another Reply To "Manager"

(What To Do With Carder)

Editor:

In answer to "Manager" in the July 15th issue, I rather think he himself is wrong instead of his carder. I notice he is adding his intermediate drafts when he should be multiplying. If he is going to use this method to find his draft he should first find the draft between the lap roll and feed roll, then find the draft between the feed roll and doffer, then between the doffer and bottom calender roll, then between the bottom calender roll and the coiler calender roll. Then if he will take these four drafts and multiply them together the answer will be his correct total draft. But he must remember to multiply and not add.

"COCKLED YARN."

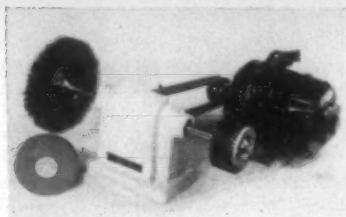
WHAT'S NEW

In Textile Mill Equipment and Processes

New Reed Brushing Machine

The Greensboro Loom Reed Co., Greensboro, N. C., has developed a small portable low-priced machine for cleaning and polishing reeds.

The machine is said to be very



efficient. Steel bristle brush to remove rust, a hair bristle brush of small diameter for brushing out lint and dirt and a Brightboy wheel for removing cuts, temple marks, etc., without leaving burr on the edges of the dents are furnished.

The machine weighing only 68 lbs. can be set up on a bench and plugged into a convenient light circuit. It is equipped with 1/3 H. P. Westinghouse motor, 110/220 volts, 1725 R.P.M. Repulsion Induction single phase, sleeve bearing, equipped with Sentinel breaker snap switch and 12 ft. of heavy extension cord. The spindle is mounted in ball bearings equipped with Alemite fittings and is driven by double drive Gilmer belts. Space required is only 12"x20".

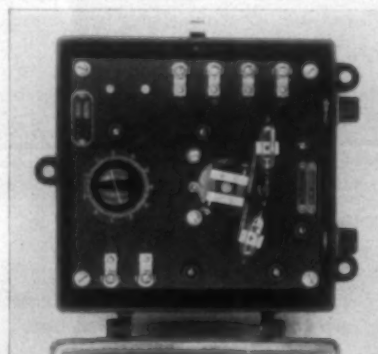
Further details can be obtained from Greensboro Loom Reed Company, Greensboro, N. C.

Anticipating Device For Pyrometer Controllers

The Bristol Company, Waterbury, Conn., has a device known as the B-Linator for use with automatic pyrometer controllers such as are used on industrial heating furnaces. The purpose of this device is to enable the pyrometer controller to anticipate temperature changes and correct the fuel consumption long enough in advance to prevent the temperature from cycling or rising above and falling below the control point as it does because of the thermal inertia offered by the mass of the furnace and the load, according to the makers.

The B-Linator can be used with practically all of the commonly used types of pyrometer controllers and can be added to present installations as well as incorporated in the control circuit of new equipment, it is said. It is claimed that it has the ability to anticipate temperature change trends, and thus enables the control equipment to smooth out the usual wavy control record to a straight line.

The B-Linator through a switching device is said to add or subtract an emf to the regular thermocouple circuit to cause the controller to act in anticipation of a temperature change. The auxiliary emf is derived from thermocouples in the B-Linator case connected in series but opposing each

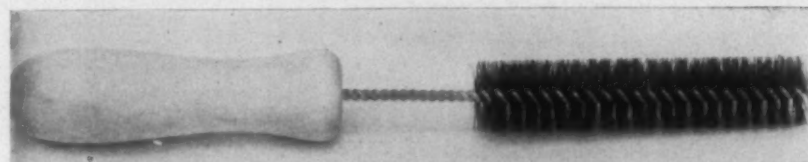


other. The magnitude of the emf produced by these thermocouples is dependent on the temperature change trends.

The varying emf produced by the B-Linator is said to annex the anticipating feature of the control apparatus, enabling it to maintain a close temperature in the furnace.

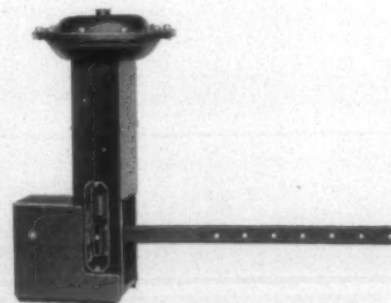
New Brush for Cleaning Long Draft Rollers

The Atlanta Brush Co. announces a new brush for cleaning long draft



Motosteel Evenaction Lever Motor

A new pneumatically operated lever motor has been announced by the Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y., and the makers claim that it has been designed to overcome many of the shortcomings of the ordinary motor of this type. Some of the outstanding features reported by the manufacturers are: All-steel welded construction; precision operation; practically free from hysteresis; a



number of take-off holes are provided throughout the length of the lever so that the force or travel of the motor may be adjusted; power of either up-stroke or down-stroke may be increased or decreased by spring adjusting nut; lever action may be reversed; limit stops are provided for both up-stroke and down-stroke; three sizes of lever motors; may be operated by remote manual control, by an electro-pneumatic switch, or by a pneumatically operated controller.

The makers recommend it for the operation of dampers, lever operated valves, butterfly valves, electrical rheostat for variable speed motors, etc.

rollers, which they now have in production after considerable experimenting for several months.

The makers claim that it fills a distinct need and that it is also useful in cleaning other machinery.

Gorton High Pressure Air Eliminator

The Gorton High Pressure Air Eliminator is said to be especially designed and constructed to meet the demand for an air eliminator that will automatically vent driers, steam coils, traps, etc., now being vented by hand and operating under varying steam pressures up to 150 lbs.

The Gorton High Pressure Air Eliminator can be used on all high



pressure lines, or equipment requiring automatic and quick air elimination, under pressures up to 150 lbs., according to the makers.

The operating member is made of a special non-corrosive metal that is said to be very sensitive to heat changes. The operating member closes the valve at 212 degrees F. and keeps it closed until the temperature drops below that point, when it automatically opens the valve.

The Gorton High Pressure Air Eliminator body is made of bronze, nickel-plated. It is 2½" dia. and 4⅝" high over-all and has ½" bottom pipe connection. The air outlet size is 3/16" dia.

Fafnir Rubber Pillow Blocks

The Fafnir Bearing Company announced a new Ball Bearing Rubber Pillow Block a few months ago. The combination of a quiet, friction-free ball bearing mounted in a pillow block of resilient, live rubber is said to provide the means of eliminating noise from fan and blower motors. The resiliency of the rubber mounting

also compensates for any shaft misalignment, and permits slight longitudinal shaft expansion.

Now Fafnir announces an improvement in the Rubber Pillow Block — the addition of the Fafnir Wide Inner Ring Ball Bearing with its exclusive self-locking collar. This feature is said to make for easy installation. The shaft is slipped through the bearing unit, the self-locking collar is engaged and turned, and the set screw tightened. The bearing is then firmly secured to the shaft. Removal is equally easy, according to the manufacturer.

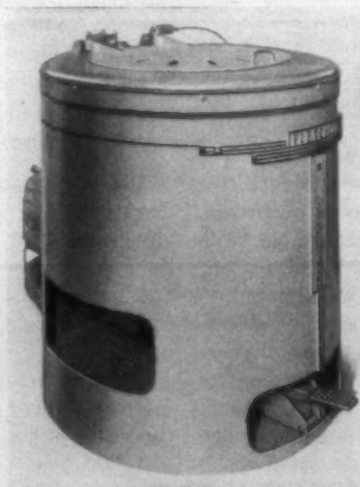
Built to inch rather than metric dimensions, the bearings are said to fit standard shafts without machining. The pillow blocks are offered in sizes ranging from ½" to 1-7/16" bores, providing for all shafts usually found in household heaters, air conditioning and general heating and ventilating applications.

Integral steel plate shields seal dirt out and grease in. The bearings are said to be packed at the time of assembly with sufficient grease to last for years.

New Fletcher "Standard" Extractor

The Fletcher "Standard" Extractor embodies the very latest improvements in design and structural details, according to the manufacturers.

Curb is welded boiler plate steel; basket, either in Monel Metal or with tinned spun copper side sheet and top ring, with tinned steel bottom.



Spindle and bearings are flexibly mounted between heavy rubber rings, adjustable for compression. Ball and roller bearing throughout, run in oil.

It is equipped with a convenient

locking type foot brake with renewable band. The aluminum safety cover is fully interlocked to comply with all safety laws, according to the makers.

Motor (with V-belt drive) is vertical mounted with starting switch on machine.

Attached angle countershaft is equipped with clutch and tight and loose pulley; automobile transmission from horizontal to vertical countershaft; V-belt from vertical countershaft to extractor spindle.

Built in four sizes, four speeds — 17" basket, 1500 R.P.M.; 20", 1400 R.P.M.; 26", 1200 R.P.M.; 30", 1100 R.P.M.

New Hydraulic Truck Handles Warp Beams

A new handling aid that is said to appeal to cotton and rayon mills using "long beam" looms is the truck just announced by the Stackbin Corporation, Providence, R. I.

This truck is designed to handle any size single or double warp beam weighing up to 2,000 pounds through narrow aisles, between looms. The cradle, which lowers to within 9" of the floor, is raised hydraulically to a height of 28". Two brackets, supplied with the truck, are secured to the loom and make it easy to lower the beam into it, according to the manufacturer. All features of this new truck are protected by patents.

The Stackbin truck is made in two different length wheel bases, to fit both large and small looms. Its over-all width is only 18".

New Soluble Cutting Oil

A new soluble cutting oil for use with high speed machine tools operating under heavy feeds has been developed by the industrial division of the National Oil Products Company of Harrison, N. J.

Named NOPCO 1227-B, this oil cools as well as lubricates under the tremendous heat generated by machine tools in operation, according to the makers. It is used in turning, grinding, milling, drilling, light broaching and other metal working conditions.

NOPCO 1227-B is said to be a combination of mineral and fatty oils treated in such a way as to be immediately soluble in cold or warm water. The fatty oil content is claimed high compared with most soluble mineral oils.

Cotton Prospects

(Weekly Letter of Munds, Winslow & Potter)

IN its performance this week, cotton once more has demonstrated its adherence to traditional traits. In the first place, we might remark, there is no characteristic so peculiarly inherent in cotton as its possession of a "single track mind." In other words, when cotton is engaged in working out the potentialities of a given factor, this process becomes virtually an obsession, excluding as it does practically other influences.

In the second place, if one will go over the market history of cotton carefully he will find that cotton, in each consecutive season, discounts, or tries to discount, the supply element before it pays attention to demand, the other side of the price equation. This is almost invariably the case whether aggressive buying and rising prices constitute the features of an effort to discount a short crop, or whether a declining market and price pessimism register the expectation of a large production.

These preliminary price movements—discounting of the potential or expected supply—may or may not provide a real index to the ultimate or average price of the season. Time and again the market has declined materially on the outlook and even the practical assurance of a bumper yield, only to turn around and move substantially upward later when the indications of huge trade demand pointed to the absorption of what had been regarded as a burdensome supply. The record of the season of 1911-12 and that of 1926-27 afford the most striking instances of trade tendencies to over-estimate the influence of yield and under-estimate the demand factor.

In the light of the above, the recent performance of the cotton market is easily understandable. As a matter of fact, the tardiness with which the price trend failed to register an unusually brilliant crop outlook has been puzzling to many observers. This behavior, in our opinion, is explainable as follows: First, the traditional reluctance of the cotton trade to sell in anticipation of a large crop early in the summer; second, the fear that scarcity of contracts might be acutely revealed in case unfavorable crop accounts should stimulate a buying movement; and third, the impression that widespread price pessimism indicated the existence of a large short interest.

Unquestionably trade caution based on the first two premises was justifiable. Time and again impetuous sellers have placed themselves in an uncomfortable position by operating on the assumption, early in the season, that a yield above estimated requirements was assured.

We believe, however, that there has been a marked tendency this season to misread the actual technical position of the market. In other words, there has been a disposition to mistake bearish sentiment for short commitments. There has been much discussion of less favorable trade conditions and the prospect for a large crop, and the widespread prevalence of these views unquestionably has been construed as evidence of an over-sold market position.

As a matter of fact, we believe the market has been quite thin on both sides. Negligible selling power was revealed on the upturn after the July 8th acreage report,

and buying power was limited when the market began to display weakness.

In our letter of July 9th we did not hesitate to express with considerable emphasis our expectation of a large yield based on this season's acreage as reported by the Department of Agriculture. At that time we gave full credence to the bureau figures, and we see no occasion to change this view except in one particular—the possibility that considerable acreage in northwest Texas believed to have been discarded on account of heavy washing rains may be found to have been restored, although as much as three or four replantings were required. Some of our correspondents seem quite sure that the planted area in Arkansas and Georgia has been underestimated.

Such miscalculations, if they have been made, undoubtedly will be remedied, as the estimate was admittedly preliminary. What strikes us of paramount importance, however is the extraordinarily favorable condition of the present crop—the uniformity of excellent prospects in practically all States. We do not recall a season in which such a condition has existed, at least even to an approximate degree. We have had large crops before, but usually one part or another of the cotton belt has provided its unfavorable exception. Such is not the case this year.

This does not necessarily mean that each State is going to break all previous records. This might not be true in a single instance. Yet the combined total, due to somewhat better conditions than average, promises to provide a revelation of well distributed productivity.

For these reasons we refrain from specific comment on the various States. All have fine potential prospect. Sunshine and rain have been most effectively spaced, and it looks as if weevil damage would not be excessive except in local areas and where poisoning has been neglected.

We think the market should continue to reflect this set of conditions, until or unless the crop outlook changes decidedly for the worse or until some stimulating demand factor offsets the supply outlook. We believe, however, that the advent of this latter influence will be deferred until later in the season.

China's Cotton Crop Record One

Washington.—Indications are that the 1937 cotton crop of China, including Manchuria, will reach an all-time record of approximately 4,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each compared with the previous record of 3,700,000 bales last season, according to a radiogram received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from its Shanghai office.

The forecast is based on an estimated 10 to 15 per cent increase in plantings over last year and on the belief that the yield for the season will be slightly above the average of recent years. Weather conditions during the past six or seven weeks have favored the progress of the new crop.

With a 4,000,000-bale crop, China would run a close second to India for the distinction of being next to the United States the largest cotton producing country in the world. Trade estimates of the 1937 crop in China average somewhat above that of the bureau's Shanghai office.

Rayon Pulp From Southern Pines

The establishment of the Fernandina Pulp & Paper Co. by interests associated with the Rainier Pulp & Paper Co. and the Grays, Harbor Pulp & Paper Co. and Olympic Forest Products Co., to produce rayon pulp from Southern pine, was made known recently.

This is the first plant to be built for the utilization of quick growth Southern pine for the manufacture of the high grade pulp necessary for the production of rayon yarn.

Construction of a 180-ton mill, costing approximately 6 million dollars, will be started in Fernandina, Fla., immediately, it is learned. Expectations are that the mill will be completed so that operations can commence about August 1, 1938.

While the utilization of Southern splash pine as a source for cellulose has been the subject of experimentation for some time, this is the first commercial scale venture to utilize this source of cellulose rather than Northern spruce. While rayon yarn producers throughout the world have experienced a shortage of pulp, it is believed this does not reflect a shortage of timber, but the fact that the existing pulp mills have been unable to cope with the much greater demands for rayon pulp. Therefore, the building of additional pulp mills is quite logical. However, the utilization of this Southern pine for rayon pulp is quite new.

There has been the growing feeling that although there is some reforestation, the constantly multiplying needs of pulp for rayon and other purposes would sooner or later deplete our forests of the slow growth spruce from which most of this is obtained. It has been stated that it would take anywhere from 50 to 100 years to grow spruce to the size of that now being cut.

However, the utilization of the Southern pine is a different matter, because these trees are ready for cutting in 20 years or less, so that by systematic replanting future requirements could be taken care of, to say nothing of the present huge forests. Much work stimulating interest along this line has been undertaken at Savannah, Ga., by Dr. Charles Herty, former head of the Chemical Foundation.

The Rainier Company, which is interested in this new venture, is one of the largest of the rayon pulp suppliers, being the source of much of the pulp now used by United States rayon producers, as well as being the source of cellulose for foreign rayon and staple fiber manufacturers.

"Cotton" Road To Open Soon

Plans are being made for a celebration at Clinton, S. C., August 3rd when the "Cotton" road is to be opened. This road, built with a cotton fabric base, is understood to be the longest road of this nature in the nation.

W. Vance Baise, chief engineer for the highway commission, said the project was the only one in which the State and Federal road forces co-operated to determine the usefulness of cotton fabric in surface treatment of highways.

Various weights of the cotton fabric were used in different stretches of the road and other sections are given identical surface treatment without any cotton fabric. A complete check will be kept on the road for three years.

Hand Spinning Under WPA

St. Louis, Mo.—The art of hand spinning and weaving will be revived on a commercial basis here soon, according to WPA officials.

Several women, engaged at present on a WPA project at which they spin and weave blankets and bed furnishings for city institutions, have purchased their own spinning wheels and hand looms and will soon go into business for themselves.

The spinning and weaving project was begun after a successful attempt at rug-making from rags discarded from the WPA sewing rooms. A stock of raw wool was bought and a group of workers assigned to card it, the first step in the making of woolen cloth. The wool is cleaned of foreign matter with wire brushes and then rolled into short hands.

The carded wool is then spun into two-ounce swatches on the spinning wheels and is ready for washing and dyeing. Much of the hand woven cloth has a fastness and delicacy of color impossible to obtain in machine-made goods.

At present six wooden spinning wheels of ancient manufacture are in use along with eight hand looms. No products from the project are sold commercially.

W. D. Anderson's 64th Birthday Is Observed

Macon, Ga.—William D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, observed his 64th birthday recently, surrounded by flowers from his personal friends, business associates, and employees.

The entire general office force and department heads of Bibb assembled in Mr. Anderson's office to extend congratulations. A delegation from the Macon Rotary Club, of which he is a past president, called to give him flowers. On his desk were greeting cards from employees and from the Bibb Girl Reserve Troops. There was a large vase of flowers from the general office staff.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson held a small family party at their home in celebration of the anniversary.

Under Mr. Anderson's administration the Bibb Manufacturing Company has become one of the nation's largest textile manufacturing organizations. His first job was with the Bibb as a traveling salesman. He was born on a farm near Marietta, Ga.

New Farm Bill Would Tax Farmer Five Cents a Pound on Cotton

Washington.—A tax of five cents per pound on cotton is proposed in a Farm Regulation bill now pending before the House Committee on Agriculture. The new bill is being considered with the administration-approved Jones bill proposing a processing tax of two cents on cotton.

The newly-introduced bill (S. 2790) would place the five-cent tax not upon the processing of cotton but upon "first seller," that is, the farmer. Producers who paid the tax would be entitled to receive benefit payments according to a schedule fixed in the bill. The bill also proposes to levy a tax of five cents on all imports of cotton.

Personal News

F. L. Wilson has succeeded T. A. Sherrill as superintendent of Cannon Mills No. 11, Rockwell, N. C.

P. K. Dry is now superintendent of both the Linn and Corriher Mills Company at Landis, N. C.

T. J. Glenn, general manager of the Monarch and Otteray units of the Monarch Mills, has been installed as president of the Union, S. C., Rotary Club.

A. L. Sanders has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the knitting department, Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Newton, N. C.

E. J. Clark, formerly overseer spinning at Smithfield (N. C.) Manufacturing Company, is now overseer spinning at Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Newton, N. C.

J. A. Burt, formerly overseer of spinning at Laurel Mills, Laurel Miss., is now overseer spinning at Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.

A. Ballew, formerly overseer at Grendel Mill No. 1, Greenwood, S. C., has recently been appointed overseer weaving at Anderson Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.

W. E. Floyd has assumed new duties as superintendent of the Goodyear Decatur Mills, Decatur, Ala., succeeding C. W. Young, who has resigned.

J. A. Talbert, of Cliffside, has succeeded E. T. Combs as superintendent of the Cliffside Mills, at Cliffside, N. C. The position of designer, formerly held by Mr. Talbert, has been filled by Forest Bailey, of Cliffside.

T. W. Snipes, paymaster for the Bibb Manufacturing Company, at Bibb City, for the past year, and with the Bibb for a number of years, has resigned to engage in business in Columbus, Ga.

Harold W. Whitcomb, manager of Lumb Knitting Company, Pawtucket, R. I., has been appointed director of purchases of the manufacturing division of Marshall Field & Co., at Spray, N. C., division headquarters. He will assume his new duties August 2nd. Mr. Whitcomb has been succeeded in Pawtucket by Charles P. Wilson, formerly with the Roanoke, Va., underwear mill of Marshall Field & Co.

D. E. Sherrill has been appointed assistant superintendent of Clyde Fabrics, Inc., Newton, N. C.

C. E. Willis, formerly card room overseer at Lafayette (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a position as assistant superintendent at Morgan Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

John B. Cornwell, a graduate of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, who has been associated for the past eight years with the Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., has been promoted to superintendent of the silk mill, which is the No. 3 Mill of these mills, to succeed M. D. Haney, who resigned recently.

Crawford Lutz has gone to High Point, N. C., where he has accepted a position with the Hemphill Company, builders of Banner knitting machines. He will later go to the Hamphill factory in Pawtucket, R. I., where he will spend some time studying the building of these machines. He will then return to High Point and act as service man for five States.

OBITUARY

CAPT. HENRY PARRISH MIEKLEHAM

Lindale, Ga.—With great sorrow came the news of the death July 23rd of Capt. Henry Parrish Mieklesham, 65, agent of Pepperell Mills, Lindale, Ga., for the past 37 years, following a heart attack in New York City in the home of a friend, Harry Hodges, Pepperell Manufacturing Company official. Captain Mieklesham was en route to Rome, Ga., after a vacation in New England with Pepperell officials.

Prominently connected with New York and Virginia families, he was the great-great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson. He was born at Riverdale, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Mieklesham. He started his career working at a mill at Waltham, Mass. He was manager of the Horse Creek Valley Mills in South Carolina before coming to Lindale in 1900 as agent of the Massachusetts Mills. He continued in the same capacity when changed to the Pepperell Manufacturing Company several years later.

He took a leading part in the development of Lindale from a small mill village to a prosperous mill town of about 4,000 people. Last June employees of the mill staged a huge celebration called "Captain Mieklesham Day," celebrating his 65th birthday. There was a big barbecue and field day, attended by about 6,000.

The captain, one of the most influential men in the county, took a prominent part in many civic organizations. He was a Mason, and Shriner, and a senior warden many years; a member of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Rome, member of the National Guard, a Spanish-American War veteran, chairman of the advisory committee of the Salvation Army, and member of the Boy Scout Council. He was active with the Red Cross and in other volunteer work during the World War.

He sponsored a Scout troop and the Lindale Band. He took interest in political affairs, also, being a member of the County Democratic Executive Committee, and his

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interest in education was shown by the many boys and girls he financed through school.

Funeral services were held Sunday at the Episcopal Church at Charlottesville, Va.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Juliet Howell Meikleham, whom he married in 1925; a stepdaughter, Miss Juliet Graves, and a stepson, Dr. Robert Graves, Durham, N. C.; two brothers, William A., of Short Hills, N. J., and Randolph Meikleham, of Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

Russell H. Leonard, president of the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, issued the following statement Saturday at Woods Hole, Mass.:

"We, his New England associates, appreciated to the full his precious personality, and his loss to us never can be compensated. To me personally it is a grievous blow. Our company has lost the ablest manager in its history; our employees have lost a real friend whose fortitude in their behalf they will never be able to evaluate; we dedicate ourselves to making Lindale a living, serving memorial to the great human that was Captain Meikleham."

Whitney Mfg. Co. Sells Homes To Employees

Whitney, S. C.—A project unique in textile operations in the South—the sale of village homes to mill workers—has been consummated by Whitney Mill in Spartanburg County, it was announced by Treasurer V. M. Montgomery.

The mill has completed its plan of selling the 140 mill-owned houses to employees, he said.

"The company doesn't own a house in the village; they have all been sold," he stated. "I have never believed in mills owning the villages of their workers. People working in mills should own homes. The opportunities for development of initiative, thrift and more financial independence are apparent."

The purchase price of the homes ranged from \$800 to \$1,200 each, averaging about \$1,000 each. A down payment of 10 per cent was required, but the purchaser was allowed several months to supply that. With completion of the down payment, the deed was furnished. Virtually all deeds have been delivered, Mr. Montgomery said.

He figured the whole program of worker-owned homes can be completed in less than ten years.

Tubize Installs Machinery in New Unit

Rome, Ga.—At the local unit of the Tubize Chatillon Corporation equipment is being installed in the new viscose yarn unit which the company has recently constructed, and it is expected that this new unit will be in full commercial production by September 1st.

When the new unit is operating at capacity the Tubize Chatillon Corporation will be able to produce approximately 16,000,000 pounds of viscose yarn annually. This yarn is for the knitting trade.

The local unit is also increasing its acetate yarn production. Two additional machines were recently put into production on acetate yarn, and it is anticipated that by September the acetate unit of the rayon corporation will be producing yarn at the rate of 2,000,000 pounds annually. Unlike the company's viscose production, the greater parts of the acetate output is used by weavers.

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New Goodrich Representatives Will Handle Koroseal Sales

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has announced the appointment of two new representatives who will devote their efforts exclusively to the sale of Koroseal materials to the Southern textile industry.



O. F. Fentriss



J. O. Cole

O. F. Fentriss will call on the textile trade in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. He will maintain headquarters in Atlanta.

J. O. Cole has been assigned the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia with headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

South May Get Laboratories for Research

Washington.—The Senate passed and sent to the House July 23rd a bill by Senator Bilbo, Democrat, Mississippi, to authorize establishment of regional research laboratories in the South to develop new uses for cotton and other farm products.

Approved by President Roosevelt, it authorizes a \$250,000 appropriation for laboratories in Southern States which provide sites and buildings.

General Electric Sales Up

Sales billed by General Electric Company during the first six months of 1937 amounted to \$171,076,645, compared with \$119,273,388 during the corresponding period of 1936, an increase of 43 per cent, President Gerard Swope announced recently.

Profit available for dividends for the first six months this year amounted to \$26,293,604, compared with \$16,592,324 for the first six months last year, an increase of 58 per cent. This six months' profit is equivalent to 91 cents a share of common stock, compared with 58 cents a share in the same period last year.

A dividend of 40 cents a share was paid for the first quarter, and an additional 40 cents a share to be paid on July 26th for the second quarter, or a total of 80 cents a share for the first half of this year, compared with 50 cents a share paid for the corresponding period last year.

The semi-annual payment under the general profit-sharing plan for the first half of 1937 will be made about

August 2nd. The amount of general profit-sharing available for the first six months this year is \$2,253,730. The number of employees eligible to receive such payments for this period will be larger than for the last half of 1936, due principally to a modification of the plan, as requested by employees, whereby eligibles would include those with one or more years of continuous service, instead of five or more years' service as in the past.

On June 25, 1937, the number of stockholders was 195,048, compared with 187,862 in June last year, an increase of 3.8 per cent.

Will of W. C. Bobo Is Filed

In a will filed in the office of Probate Judge Guy A. Gullick, W. C. Bobo, retired textile executive and former general manager of Judson Mills, left all household goods and automobile to his wife, Mrs. Massie Elloree Bobo, but his estate was placed in trust for the support of his family.

The South Carolina National Bank was named as executor, and it was stipulated in the will that his wife not spend more than \$1,000 per month for the upkeep of the family unless circumstances warranted such.

The will provided that two-thirds of the estate be divided between eight children when the youngest becomes of age, while the remaining one-third be left in trust for Mrs. Bobo until her death when it will be divided among the children.

Alabama and Georgia Cotton Mills Plan Joint Traffic Office

Plans are under way for setting up a joint traffic office to serve the Alabama and Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association, according to T. M. Forbes, in charge of the State headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

Final approval of the merger was effected on July 13th by the Alabama manufacturers, who voted in Birmingham to consolidate their traffic facilities with those of the Georgia group.

The joint office in Atlanta will be under the direction of C. T. Kilgore, Georgia traffic manager, and will serve nearly 300 miles in the two States.

Work of the office, Mr. Forbes said, will include securing better freight rates for moving manufactured products to competitive markets and auditing freight bills.

Dye Plant Destroyed By Fire

Lynn, N. C.—The dye plant of the Pacolet Knitting Mill at Lynn was completely destroyed by fire recently. The blaze is believed to have started from spontaneous combustion in waste piles. The plant was located in the warehouse, a fire wall preventing the spread of the blaze to the main mill building. Dyeing equipment, machinery, dyes and cotton waste stocks were destroyed. No estimate has been placed on the loss. J. J. Cudd, of Spartanburg, S. C., owns the plant.

Mill News Items

PULASKI, VA.—The Paul Knitting Mills Company will enlarge its plant and add 100 operatives by construction of a second-story addition. The company manufactures children's hosiery.

ALAMANCE, N. C.—Plans for the construction of a modern finishing plant at the Standard Hosiery Mills have been announced by John F. Shoffner, president of the company. This will be an expensive plant with the most modern equipment.

UNION, S. C.—The Monarch Mills Company is erecting a brick gymnasium building at Monarch Mill village. It is situated near the Monarch school building and will be equipped with modern gymnastium equipment, and will serve both Ottaray and Monarch Mills as a community center.

UNION, S. C.—The Monarch Mills of Union has filed a suit in the United States District Court against Robert M. Cooper, individually and as collector of internal revenue for South Carolina, for \$2,730,095, alleged to have been erroneously assessed and paid. The mills allege this sum represents a tax collected on operations of their subsidiary, the Lockhart Railroad, and not on its own business.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—At a cost of more than \$150,000, including the construction of a new building and additional machinery, the Sellers Hosiery Mills have an expansion program under way. The new building will measure 96 by 108 feet. Twelve modern knitting machines and auxiliary equipment will constitute the new machinery. D. E. Sellers is president of the corporation.

SAND SPRINGS, OKLA.—Bonus checks, totalling \$12,000, were distributed recently by Commander Mills, Inc., textile plant, to 800 employees. The payment represented 6 per cent of the total earnings of each employee for 1937, to date.

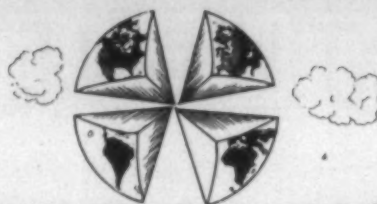
H. B. Dowell, president, says this is the beginning of a regular bonus payment system with checks to be distributed every three months.

Commander Mills, Inc., is located in Sand Springs, a suburb of Tulsa.

CORDELE, GA.—Petition for a charter to incorporate the Crisp Hosiery Mills under the name of Maywood Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., was filed recently. The petition was in the name of E. D. Smith, Jr., E. L. Cody and E. P. Rogers.

Crisp Hosiery Mill has been operating here for about six months. The incorporation will entail no change in personnel, directors of the Crisp County Development Company who were instrumental in locating the mill here, said.

Capital stock as shown by the petition consists of 950 shares of preferred stock of \$100 a share par value, and 1,010 shares of common stock with a par value of \$1 a share.



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Fouling His Nest

THERE is an old saying that "it is an evil bird that fouls its own nest," and it seems to us that A. L. Fletcher, Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina, has been deserving of that appellation with too great a frequency.

Prior to his election Mr. Fletcher gave a pledge that he would enforce the laws of North Carolina **but would not concern himself with originating or promoting labor legislation.**

In spite of that pledge Mr. Fletcher has been exceedingly active in trying to get the Legislature of North Carolina to enact measures desired by persons outside of this State, and he has not been averse to using unfair publicity, in his effort to promote such legislation.

In the July issue of his publicity organ, *North Carolina Labor and Industry*, Mr. Fletcher publishes as a front page article, a compilation by one of his assistants, S. F. Campbell, which presents North Carolina industries as paying excessively low wages, and he gives editorial support to same by saying:

Our system in North Carolina, like that of many other States, is to "get 'em as cheap as possible, work 'em as long as possible, and spend just as little money on 'em as possible.

North Carolina industries are as a rule those which employ a very large per cent of unskilled or semi-skilled workers and no reasonable man expects the wage scale of cotton mills and tobacco factories to be as high as those paid in automobile manufacturing, or similar industries, where skilled mechanics and machinists are required.

North Carolina cotton mills, like most Southern textile plants, furnish an equivalent of wages through comfortable mill cottages, including lights and water, at very low rents, but Mr. Fletcher, although he is personally well aware of that fact, makes no mention of same.

The wage scale of North Carolina cotton mills is to a large extent influenced by the remuneration which their employees could obtain by operating tenant farms or by working for hire in agriculture. When the remuneration of agricultural workers advances, so will the wage scale of our textile mills.

It is not the dollar and cents in the pay envelope which counts, but the things which can be purchased with those dollars and cents, and with the cost of foodstuffs lower than in other sections and, with exceedingly small rents to pay, the Southern cotton mill employee lives, in many cases, as well if not better than those who receive higher wages in other sections.

It makes little difference to the employee whether he gets \$14.00 and pays \$1.00 rent or gets \$18.00 and pays \$5.00 rent, as his net in both cases is \$13.00, and charging less than normal rents is equivalent to paying higher wages.

When Mr. Fletcher broadcasted to other sections that North Carolina had a lower wage scale than many States he neglected to call attention to the fact that we have few industries which employ highly skilled machinists and that our largest industry gave wage compensations, through low rental homes without the equivalent of same being noted upon the pay envelopes.

Already the very unfair compilation of S. F. Campbell, made under the direction of Commissioner A. L. Fletcher, has resulted in criticisms by North Carolina newspapers, but the real effect of that story will be seen when it is picked up by radical outside newspapers and journals.

North Carolina will undoubtedly suffer by reason of the unfair presentation.

"It is an evil bird that fouls its own nest."

A Month of Deaths

JULY, 1937, will always be remembered by the editor of this publication as a month which witnessed the passing of many warm friends, the latest of the long list being that very fine and

outstanding manufacturer, Harry Meikleham, agent of Pepperell Mills, Lindale, Ga.

Other friends who have passed away during July, 1937, have been:

Dolph Young, of Young & Tate, cotton brokers of Charlotte. A room-mate while both were located at Rock Hill, S. C., about 1905.

Harvey H. Detwiler, of Vavoline Oil Company, Norristown, Pa. From 1902 to 1904 he resided in Charlotte and lived in the same house with our editor.

J. H. Bunn, superintendent of the Henderson Cotton Mills, Henderson, N. C., and a college mate.

Cleveland D. Welch, agent of the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C., who attended the same college and had been a close personal friend for many years.

W. C. Bobo, former superintendent of the Judson Mills, and a friend of long standing.

John Bennett, of the Commercial Color & Chemical Co., who died while in a swimming pool at Hickory, N. C.

The hand of death has taken a heavy toll of fine men during July and those it touched will be sorely missed throughout the textile industry of the South.

The Slump in Cotton Exports

THE Texas Weekly says:

The total amount of American cotton consumed outside the United States this year will be two million bales less than the amount of American cotton consumed outside the United States thirty years ago. And it will be nearly three million bales less than the average annual amount of cotton consumed abroad during the five years ending with 1929. This is in spite of the fact that this will be a record-breaking year in cotton consumption.

The increase in the production and consumption of foreign cotton has been so great that the world will consume more foreign cotton this year than it has ever consumed of American cotton in any year in all history.

No Welcome

WE wish to again issue a warning against being persuaded to accept the American Federation of Labor as the means of defeating the C. I. O.

We have been approached from several angles and by numerous persons in an effort to get us to approve the acceptance of the A. F. of L., but our reply, to such efforts, has been that the two organizations were essentially the same and that they would eventually merge.

It is true that the C. I. O. has recently been guilty of many illegal acts and have so disregard-

Ohio stands forth in the American Union as a State of Law and Order.

It proclaims to investors and wage-earners throughout the land that here is a State in which honest, law-abiding men can invest their money and work on their jobs in peace and security.

Ohio protects the lives and property of its citizens against Flying Squadrons of international thugs that move from city to city and State to State to bludgeon peaceable people, foment hatred and destroy our institutions.

Ohio also respectfully but firmly refuses to be dictated to within its own jurisdiction by a member of the President's Cabinet. It chooses to remain a sovereign State.

(From pamphlet issued by the Ohio Chamber of Commerce, July 4th, 1937)

ed the rights of others that public sentiment has definitely turned against them, but describe any action of the C. I. O. and we can point to worse behavior upon the part of American Federation of Labor organizers.

New Jersey A. F. of L. and C. I. O. leaders have formed a league to "save unionism from certain death."

Representatives of 12 unions, six C. I. O. and six A. F. of L. and State organizers for both labor organizations, said they felt the formation of "labor's anti-injunction league" would bring about eventual merging of the rival unions.

C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor leaders have combined to clamp down a practical embargo on food at Buffalo, N. Y., through the medium of a teamster strike and have cut off the food supplies of a considerable portion of the populace of that city.

Every man who is urging Southern cotton mills to accept and support the A. F. of L. as the means of defeating the C. I. O., is one who will profit financially by the return of the A. F. of L. to power. Many of those who are now condemning the C. I. O. were active leaders in 1934 when the flying squadrons of the United Textile Workers, a branch of the A. F. of L., spread terror throughout the textile industry.

The welcome sign for labor should hang in every cotton mill office, but there is a vast difference between labor and labor racketeers.

There must be no welcome sign for the racketeers of either the C. I. O. or the A. F. of L., and we can see little difference between them.

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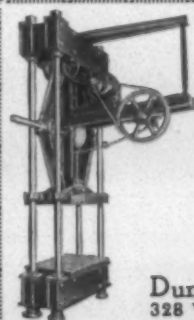
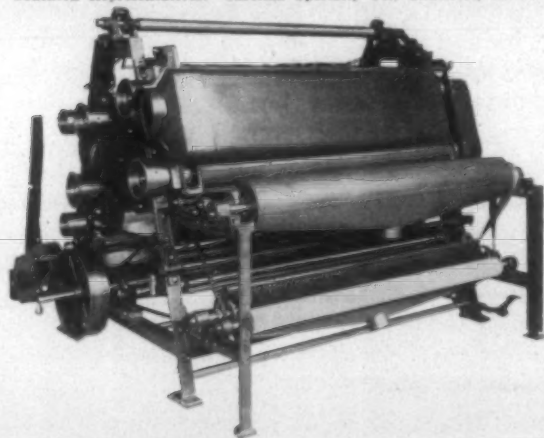
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Reg. U. S. P. O.

**Mill News Items**

JONESBORO, GA.—Pledger Bros. state they will reopen the long closed Jonesboro textile mills. It will manufacture laundry supply textiles.

HICKORY, N. C.—An addition is under construction at the Lyerly Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills, which will be used mostly for storage.

RIVERVIEW, ALA.—The Riverdale Mills of West Point Manufacturing Company are having their steel rolls equipped with the Guillet Taper Fitted Neck by the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—The Bossong Hosiery Mills, Inc., has opened bids for construction of a large addition to its factory.

The mill addition will be one-story and a basement, brick and steel construction, 140 by 109 feet. A boiler room addition will be 50 by 40 feet.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—With the Daniel Construction Company of Anderson, S. C., in charge of the general contract, the Calhoun Mills have had many improvements under way, representing a cost of approximately \$22,000.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Work has been going forward rapidly on an addition to the Juvenile Hosiery Mills, Inc. The new plant will permit the employment of 25 additional workers.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Construction of an addition to its plant on North Brevard street has been started by the Hudson Silk Hosiery Mill for its dyeing and finishing department.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.—Work is getting under way at once on installation of machinery for the newly-organized Smithfield Hosiery Mills, Inc. Forty-two knitting machines and auxiliary equipment will be installed at first.

EAST GASTONIA, N. C.—The Groves Thread Company, Inc., has purchased two new automatic breaking and feeding machines for the carding division of Units Nos. 1 and 2, to be installed at once. This company has also completed the installation of one dozen Whitin spinning frames in their No. 2 unit. These have been put into operation.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—H. E. Cohen, of the Cohen Merchandise Company, said that granting of a charter to the Priestly Knit Goods Company of Charlotte, of which he is one of the incorporators, was the preliminary step in organization of a new knit goods company, but that details of the company's plans could not now be announced.

The Secretary of State announced from Raleigh that a charter had been granted. Mr. Cohen, J. S. Passman, P. P. Williams and C. R. Cohen, all of Charlotte, were listed as having subscribed \$600 of \$25,000 authorized capital. The company is chartered to make and to sell knit goods.

Mill News Items

ASHEBORO, N. C.—Reports are that Hinshaw Hosiery Mill, located just outside Asheboro, has commenced operations.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Gainesville Cotton Mills have spent thousands of dollars in revamping their carding and spinning rooms. Changes that have already been made include the changing of 75 spinning frames to Saco-Lowell long draft, also the replacement of 24 fly frames with the same number of 8x3½ Saco-Lowell frames, 16 of which are equipped with the modern chain drive. The picker room has been remodeled throughout.

MARION, N. C.—The R. L. James & Son Hosiery Mill has announced plans for the construction at an early date of an additional building, which will be constructed at the rear of the new factory building, which was completed several weeks ago, and which will house a boiler department and dyeing unit to complete the manufacture of the high grade hose the mill manufactures. Recently the company constructed a modern new building on Blue Ridge street, in which it is now housed. It was formerly located in a building on Depot street.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—The Chatham Manufacturing Company, blankets manufacturers has had under construction a new fireproof office building at a cost of approximately \$30,000. The new building measures 65 by 79 feet, and is of concrete. It is twice the size of the former office structure. There are four private offices on the main floor and one large office. There is also a basement to be used for storage space and the vault.

UNION, Miss.—Establishment of a silk throwing plant which would supply yarn for the hosiery mills at Meridian, Ellisville and Corinth, Miss., will be sought by citizens of Union under the State industrial development program. Proposals include the furnishing of a 20,000 square foot factory unit through a bond issue. It is anticipated that 300 persons would be given employment by the mill. A number of preliminary conferences have been held.

SANFORD, N. C.—Plans for another addition for the Sanford Cotton Mills, manufacturer of Father George sheeting, which completed an addition in April, have been announced. This latest addition will consist of a second story on the one completed in April and plans call for the installation of 3,000 spindles, which will bring the total up to 19,000. Thirty-six spinning frames were installed during the recently completed expansion.

The carding department was enlarged and the pickers moved to another floor.

The new equipment and change over included revamping of the pickers, super draft fly frames and Casablancas long draft spinning, automatic spooling and high speed warping, an automatic band machine, and a testing machine. An additional slasher was installed, and a cloth brushing and shearing machine is planned.

New machinery installation will likewise include 100 looms, it is understood.

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Alabama Bandit Gets \$3,500 Mill Pay Roll

Birmingham, Ala.—An unmasked bandit robbed the Johnston Manufacturing Company, shirt-making concern, of \$3,500 in currency June 25th a few minutes before employees were to receive their week's pay.

The robber walked into the office, pulled an automatic, and menaced workers until they raised their hands. Then he walked behind the cashier's cage, scooped up the money, and fled.

New Rayon Firm Formed in China

The Hwantung Rayon Manufacturing Company has been organized with a capital of 6 million yuan by T. V. Soong and other industrial leaders, under the auspices of the China Development Finance Corporation with the charter granted by the Ministry of Industry, according to dispatches from the U. S. Department of Commerce. The plant is to be established in Chekiang Province.

Two-thirds of the capital will be subscribed by the promoters of the concern and one-third will be offered to public subscription.

An Honest Man

Laurinburg, N. C.—Bozo Barfield, 23-year-old cotton mill employee, with three others, was convicted of a disturbance at a mill near here and was fined and given a suspended sentence.

A mill overseer, under whom Barfield had worked before, became surety for Barfield's fine, and Barfield disappeared.

A few days later he was back at the jail. He told the sheriff he wanted to be locked up, the sheriff said, because he had lost his job and, fearful that he would not be able to repay the man who "stood" for him, decided to serve out the sentence and be sure to be out of debt.

New Insect Pest May Be More Dangerous Than Weevil

Montgomery, Ala. — Discovery in this country of a new crop pest,

Classified Department

Paul B. Eaton

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WANTED—Position as foreman or fixer spinning, twisting, spooling and warping, one or all four departments. Will consider general overhauling. Plenty of practical experience. High school and technical education. Age 27. References. Address "27," care Textile Bulletin.

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which experts fear may be more dangerous than the boll weevil, was revealed by R. J. Goode, Alabama Commissioner of Agriculture.

Goode said the insect, which has invaded two Florida and one Alabama counties, had been identified by entomologists as the Argentine weevil, heretofore not found in North America.

The pest attacks not only cotton, but corn, peanuts, sugar cane, velvet beans and a wide variety of other crops, including garden vegetables.

Goode took immediate steps of combat, calling a conference of United States, Florida, Georgia and Alabama agricultural experts to meet in Floral, Ala. Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee were invited to send representatives.

The Agricultural Commissioner said it was believed the Argentine

weevil was brought to Florida via a South American steamer.

"While I do not wish to sound undue alarm," the commissioner said, "at the same time I want to enlist the aid of farmers in southern Alabama and northwest Florida in order that we may get complete reports on infestation and may take steps immediately to control or eradicate the weevil.

"Any information should be reported immediately to Federal inspectors already at Floral, to County Agent J. E. Dyer at Andalusia, or the Department of Entomology at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn."

Goode said he had wired United States authorities to ask if they thought a quarantine should be declared to control the pest, now confined to a relatively small area.

Union Chartered

Burlington, N. C.—Plaid Mills Workers Union, Inc., of Burlington, a non-stock corporation "to organize the employees of the E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Inc., for the purpose of protecting and conserving their rights and interests."

New Cotton Tariffs Asked By Railroads

Raleigh, N. C.—The Southern Freight Association, an organization of Southern railroads, asked the utilities commission for authority "to revise" intrastate rail freight rates on various cotton products.

Proposed changes would raise and lower present tariffs and C. H. Noah, rate expert, said they would affect practically all cotton products.

Noah said a hearing probably would be ordered in the fall.

Grant Freight Rates

Little Rock, Ark.—Application of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, for authority to lower rates on cotton in bales from points on its Arkansas line to Malvern and Monticello, where textile factories are located has been approved by the Arkansas Corporation Commission. The order called for "substantial reductions."

Hand Looms Produce 30 Per Cent of Textiles in India

Although cotton textile mills in India have appreciably increased in number during recent years, hand looms still account for approximately 30 per cent of the cloth consumed in the country, according to a report from Consul C. Jordan, Madras, made public by the U. S. Commerce Department.

The Indian cotton textile industry, it is pointed out, has enjoyed protection for a number of years. However, it was only within the past two years that the Government decided to grant financial aid to the hand loom weavers who now receive approximately 500,000 rupees (\$200,000) annually from this source. The number of workers engaged in this cottage industry is not available, but it is known that it far exceeds the total of 400,000 employed in the textile mills, the report states.

In notable contrast to the jute in-

dustry which is largely controlled by foreign interests, many of the most important cotton mills are now owned by Indians, according to the report. The mills in the Bombay Presidency are far ahead of the remaining mills in India in the matter of production, it is pointed out.

Conditions generally in India's cotton textile industry have markedly improved in recent years. The aver-

age working day has been cut to nine hours and many radical changes have been introduced looking to the welfare of the workers. While formerly Indian cotton mills confined themselves exclusively to the production of yarn for export to China and for internal consumption by the hand looms, they now produce a substantial part of the cloth consumed within the country, according to the report.

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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—The cotton gray cloth market experienced another week of inactivity, as a number of quotations on print cloths declined to low levels preceding the last spurt.

Narrow sheetings also declined somewhat. Wide goods prices were in slight downward revisions on a number of small orders. Throughout the division, the demand was largely confined to fill-in lots, with only occasional larger quantities of one or two carloads. The mill picture reflected a decline in unfilled orders. Fine goods were quiet and also reflected a number of downward revisions, while synthetic fabrics showed moderate inquiry.

Trading in finished goods was light. A number of staple colored finished goods prices declined as buyers, short of goods, covered lightly. The anticipated general price revision was delayed as it was considered untimely to make broad contracts on long-time basis. Bleached goods and other fabrics in the division were offered at prices that showed the easier trend in general finished goods markets.

In spite of the quietness of the market, it is felt that it will not be long before business will be looking up, as all reports indicate excellent retail business, and since there is no great accumulation of stocks it is believed that orders will soon have to start in some volume.

Rayon taffetas and satins for underwear moved in better volume. There were also good spot sales of special rayon romaine constructions at 31½ cents to 40 cents in the greige. Higher priced novelty silks for fall were beginning to move, but staple fabrics, save for a few special underwear numbers, continued extremely low. Burlaps remained in an inactive market throughout the week, although prices held fairly firm.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	47½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5¼
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	8¾
Tickings, 8-ounce	18
Denims	16
Brown sheetings, Standard	10
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8¼
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10
Dress gingham	16
Staple gingham	12

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

Selling Agents

40 - 46 Leonard St., New York

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Where offered business has to do with deliveries extending into October, some spinners have eased off in their price ideas, finding this necessary in order to meet increasing competition. Low priced inquiries, which a couple of weeks back would have been quickly disposed of, are now being followed up with counter-offers in which the sellers' quotation frequently is lower by a cent or more than the earlier price.

A reason for this is that orders of the size involved remain so few in proportion to the general run of small-lot, filling-in business, that some spinners insist on their selling agents going after the larger inquiries more aggressively. Another reason is that the new crop expectations of some spinners are now in the direction of a larger and better grade yield than they formerly expected.

Price reductions lately in some counts strongly indicate the accumulation of unsold yarn in some quarters, though most market authorities still claim that spinners' stocks are not burdensome. It is indicated, however, that some of the yarn mills overestimated their ability to outwait their customers. Among the latter, in some trades, summer slackening is a bit more pronounced than was predicted, and in this condition is now believed by some observers as likely to last longer than they expected last spring.

Lower rates than shown in the published lists are reported daily as prevailing for small orders for early deliveries. In addition, some favored accounts are getting the benefit of low prices on the beginning of their fall yarn purchases.

Inquiries remain more numerous than a month back, but those converted into orders show no improvement recently. There is a large potential demand, but the proportion of customers who are protected to Labor Day also is large. Where certain trades are foremost with their inquiries, most of the individual mills have very low yarn price ideas.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	25
10s	25 1/2
12s	26
14s	26 1/2
20s	28 1/2
26s	31 1/2
30s	33 1/2
36s	38
40s	41

Southern Single Warps

10s	25 1/2
12s	26
14s	26 1/2
16s	27
20s	28 1/2
26s	31 1/2
30s	33 1/2
40s	41

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	25 1/2
10s	26
12s	26 1/2
16s	28 1/2
20s	30
24s	32
26s	32
30s	34
36s	40
40s	43

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	25 1/2
10s	26
12s	26 1/2
14s	27
16s	28 1/2
20s	30
24s	32
26s	32
30s	32
40s	43

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	28
20s	31
16s	30
30s	36

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply

8s	26 1/2
10s	27
12s	27 1/2
14s	28
16s	29
20s	31

Carpet Yarns

Tinged carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	24
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	26 1/2
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	25

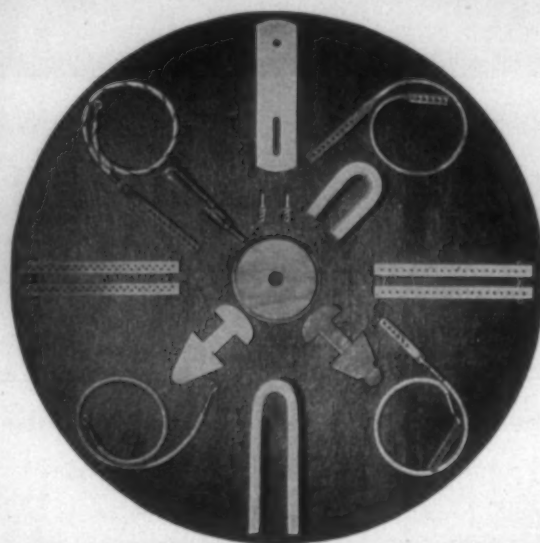
Part Waste Insulating Yarns

8s, 1-ply	23
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23 1/2
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24 1/2
12s, 2-ply	25
16s, 2-ply	26
20s, 2-ply	29
30s, 2-ply	34

Southern Frame Cones

8s	25 1/2
10s	26
12s	26 1/2
14s	27
16s	28 1/2
20s	29 1/2
22s	30 1/2
24s	31 1/2
26s	32 1/2
28s	33
30s	33
36s	36

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Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

Texarkana—Texas and Arkansas

The Postoffice Serves Both States and Is On the Dividing Line

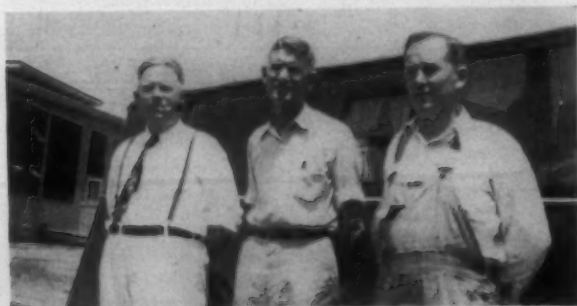
A broad street with the line in the center serves for the center-of-the-street marker and the State line, and also centers the postoffice at front entrance; Texas on one side and Arkansas on the other. One is a dry State and the other is wet. Imagine the officers chasing a bootlegger, have him jump the line and turn and give them the merry ha! ha!

We spent the night here in one of the most delightful trailer camps with every modern convenience, on the Texas side of the street; when we left next morning, half our car was in Texas and the other half in Arkansas—when we straddled the line. It sure was funny.

Magnolia, Ark.—Magnolia Cotton Mill

This was our first stop in Arkansas, and were we thrilled? I've heard some people say they couldn't get a thrill out of anything; I guess they are dead and don't know it.

J. R. Wikle, superintendent, gave us a cordial welcome. He and his genial overseer of carding and spinning have



Left to Right—J. R. Wikle, Superintendent; W. S. Gantt, Carder and Spinner; L. H. Box, Overseer Weaving.

worked together for over 15 years and are almost like brothers. If I make no mistake, they both came from the Ella Mill at Shelby, N. C.

L. H. Box is overseer weaving; T. C. Murphy, overseer

of the cloth room; M. W. Andrews, master mechanic.

Miss Ruth Wikle, charming sister of the superintendent, is office lady.

I believe this is the only mill we found in Texas or Arkansas making fine goods; a nice grade of broadcloth, pretty shirt goods and prints are the products. Magnolia Cotton Mill is a pretty building, has 6,100 spindles and 112 looms.

From here we had a lovely drive through beautiful country, especially after passing Prescott. The wild flowers were in their prime.

We saw a lot of old-fashioned rail fences in Arkansas. Vegetation and soil just like North Carolina.

Monticello, Ark.

It is 125 miles from Malvern to Monticello, over gravel roads most of the way. Cows run loose and fields are fenced in with old style split rails laid in snake fashion. Yards and gardens are "paled" in with split pine boards or oak; in fact, everything looked exactly like North Carolina did forty years ago. Plenty of pine timber through here.

Cows observe traffic regulations in Arkansas better than some people do in North Carolina. It was truly wonderful to note their prompt action, turning either to the right or left and leaving a broad center for cars. Just a little toot of the horn brought instant response, without the evidence of excitement, and I'd just like to know how they were taught and by whom.

We found Monticello to be a surprisingly pretty little city, gaily decorated for some fraternal order—Lions, I believe. We asked a colored boy at a filling station why the town was decorated so beautifully and he said: "Dey's fixin' to build a fillin' station cross de road." We asked if they decorated in honor of every building that was to be put up and he replied: "I guess dey does!"

Monticello Cotton Mills

One of our most prized pictures was a group of the key men here, but it was on that bad film and did not develop, and we regret it more than we can say. Had hoped that Mr. Spencer could favor us with one in the place of it, and wrote asking him to do so if possible, but we did not hear from him.

We never received a more delightful welcome than was

extended us by the treasurer and manager, Terrell Spencer, a thoroughbred gentleman if we ever saw one. He knows how to make a stranger feel at home; is an interesting conversationalist—has something to say and knows how to say it. We shall never forget the delightful visit to his office.

C. L. Martin is assistant treasurer; Guy Harris, cotton buyer; Abe Hammock, stenographer and shipping clerk; Kenneth Cruse, in charge of payroll.

Overseers and Assistants

C. W. McNeely, who used to be at Fort Mill, S. C., is carder and spinner; A. M. Cox, night man.

Frank Phillips, overseer spooling, has been here all his life; Robert Lawson is on the night run.

L. O. Talley, formerly of New Braunfels, Tex., is overseer weaving; Lonis Phillips at night.

J. B. Stapp, overseer of the cloth room, has been here 15 years; Lee Sullivan is on the night shift.

I. N. Simmons, master mechanic, has been here 10 years; Dury VonShoo is night man.

The product is single and double filling duck, osnaburgs and specialties. All of them get the TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Obliging People at the Bank

Having occasion to go to the bank to get a check cashed, we wondered if we'd have to be identified, or have any of the usual trouble in a strange place. But not a bit of it. We found a young Mr. Lance at the window, son of D. W. Lance, overseer of weaving at Malvern, and he's a "chip off the old block"—just as nice and courteous as his Dad.

The Old Man River—The Mississippi

We had stopped en route on several occasions, climbed the levy and looked at the Mississippi River, being keenly disappointed at every place, till we crossed it at Greenville, Miss., where it really was a "humdinger." There had been a "freshet" and the water was away out in the woods. We crossed in a big flat, which took right through the bushes and right over small trees which it bent down as if they were weeds. I expected the thing to get stuck but it never even hesitated. It was around two miles across, and cost us \$3.00.

Yazoo City, Miss.

This, too, is a pretty town—much larger and nicer than we expected. Cotton Mill Products Company, No. 4, has 125 operatives on two shifts.

W. H. Rose, superintendent, has spent most of his life here. In fact, most of the key men were born here, or have been here most of their lives. Everybody works. There are no loafers.

C. R. Rose is overseer carding; Ethel Carpenter (a man), is overseer night spinning; J. B. Deskin, overseer day weaving, and Willis Threatt, at night; G. L. Robinson, night carder; W. E. Bradshaw, cloth room; Everett Lishman, master mechanic.

Here, too, we took a picture on that bad film. Wrote the bookkeeper, W. C. Phillips, a wide-awake young man, brother to Superintendent Val Phillips, of West Point, Miss., and asked him to shoot the bunch again for us, but

never heard from him, so we can't show you what fine key men we found here.

The product of this mill is sateens and cheese cloth. We are proud of the few subscribers here and hope to increase the list next time.

A Road Magnet

After leaving Yazoo City, we were going through a pretty woodland section and heard something coming meeting us that didn't sound like a car, and gee whiz! it didn't look like anything we had ever seen before. On making inquiries, we learned that Mississippi is ahead of North Carolina in some things, and this was one of 'em. It was a "road magnet"—a big thing that is driven over the roads and picks up nails, tacks, horse shoes and other obstacles that might puncture a tire. It is said hundreds of pounds are picked up in this way in a short time; and that the assortment is astounding.

Winona, Miss.—Winona Cotton Mills

Just a short time before our visit, Superintendent T. H. Moore was killed by a train at a railroad crossing in Winona, and the entire community was saddened by the tragedy. W. T. Jeffries, of West Point, Miss., had taken his place at the mill and seemed to be getting along nicely. He is a friendly, likeable gentleman, and deserves to make good. C. Sullivan is office man.

This is one of the Sanders group of mills, and we were fortunate to meet B. L. Sanders, executive, who happened to be there the day we were. Here again we made a fail-



Standing, Left to Right—C. Sullivan, Office; W. T. Jeffries, Superintendent; I. L. Hollingsworth, Overseer Weaving; R. M. Ivey, Night Machinist; M. T. Massingill, Overseer Carding.

Sitting, Left to Right—R. E. Chadwick, Master Mechanic; C. C. Brooks, Overseer Spinning.

ure of pictures, taken on that bad film, and we were so disappointed to lose it. Mr. Sanders was in a group and we were so pleased to think we could show his smiling face to our thousands of readers. Don't remember ever seeing his picture in any textile journal. Well, better luck next time, we hope.

J. M. Massengill is overseer carding; J. W. Collins, assistant; C. C. Brooks, overseer spinning; I. L. Hollingsworth, overseer weaving; R. E. Chadwick, master mechanic; F. M. Ivey, night machinist.

We thank Superintendent Jeffries for sending us the accompanying picture of himself and overseers.

Southern Sources of Supply

For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ABBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

ACME STEEL CO., THE, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N.E.; W. H. Duane, 1196 Virginia Ave., N.E. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive. South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave.

AKRON BELTING CO., Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 20 Adams Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hury, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

AMERICAN BLOWER CORP., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1311 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 715-19, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1006-6 Amer-ican Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 301 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1000 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanccas and J. Casablanccas, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C., Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO. (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc., Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.

ASHWORTH BROS., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO., Atlanta, Ga. G. P. Carmichael, Atlanta Office; Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi Reps., Barney R. Cole, Atlanta Office; North Carolina and South Carolina Reps., Dave Jones, Greenville, S. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

BANCROFT BELTING CO., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C., J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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gleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 209 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., Charlotte, N. C.

CIBA CO., Inc., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

CLINTON CO., Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N.E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

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DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

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HOUGHTON WOOL CO., 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

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Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

JACKSON LUMBER CO., Lockhart, Ala.

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KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

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N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

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ROY & SONS, B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 21 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C. John R. Roy, Representative.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices, Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

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Prospective Farm Income

(Continued from Page 4)

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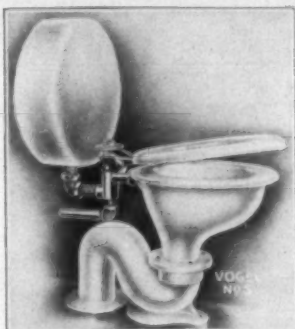
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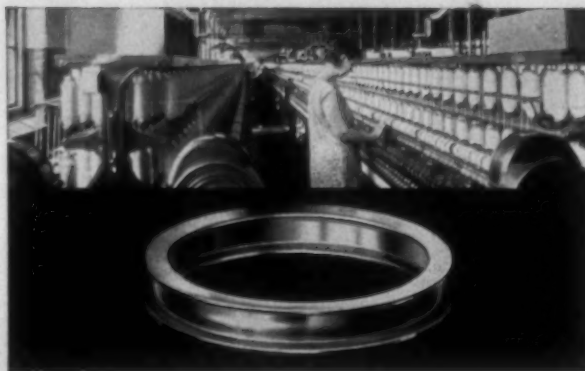
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